

ago. The scheme proposed an earnest appeal in
 name to the authorities of all these countries, and

it was urged, that whatever might be the result in regard to obtaining people, this country could not afford to have a continuing contest in regard to the

great field for population in Asia. The mover of the scheme received a commission from Kamehameha V., and a letter of authority from our Minister for Foreign Affairs, to negotiate treaties in the countries mentioned, in respect to the emigration of their people to Hawaii; but this mission was thwarted by certain influences, which succeeded in diverting to other channels the means that were designed for its fulfillment. But a friend of these leading influences, a very worthy gentleman and an eminent botanist,

Our Commissioner on arrival at Hongkong, the first place he reached in Asia placed the business of immigration with which he was entrusted into the hands of a Chinese agent, who, after a short stay, was followed by our planners, and then proceeded to Calcutta, and afterwards to the island of Java, where he collected some valuable plants and also some serpents for this country. Yet the Chinese agent, who was sent to Java, had supposed to be good moussers for our rat ridden rice patches, were an important feature of that mission;—but God's mercy, who as Ministers say, has probably saved us from the danger of Java, has also saved us from the danger of Java, has also saved these happy Isles from Asiatic snakes.

On this mission, which was truly "abortive," as regards increase of population, about 10,000 of public money were spent, and the only employment of the appropriation of 1868 for increase of people. The ministers who sent the boats for population, afterwards employed the vessels of a private concern to transport the population.

from coconuts and pandanus. They had been urged to procure for this country a civilized and industrious population, which appreciated the family order and the homestead, and which could, in particular, set an example to the Hawaiians. But, in fact, a contrary spirit prevailed, one indeed hostile to the welfare and independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom; and they sent for the savage, unlettered, and unaccustomed to the discipline of the government. In two weeks two of our vessels, the *Mauna Kea* and the *R. W. Wood*, to Southern Polynesia, the former to Humphrey's and Pierson's Islands, from whence the latter brought 28 men; and the other to the Sandwichs and the Lattin to Lual Island, from whence she could only obtain 48 men and women; being prevented, as alleged, from obtaining more, on account of missionary opposition;—and the whole cost to the government was \$10,000. The ill-fated Hawaiian

advantage to Hawaii was \$6,602.05 for the first expedition, and \$2,165.65 for the second one,—in all, \$8,667.70, which is the only loss, and by the way part of it was borne by an eminent planter, which this government has realized, and is the only "abortive attempt," besides the snake mission to procure population for this country.

ed. Of. In 1874 the patriotic Hawaiian Legislature composed, with only one foreign exception, of native members voted for the encouragement of immigration the sum of \$50,000. Of this sum over 20,000 has been spent for palace improvement, repairs of public buildings, and decoration. Some \$5000 on "centennial business;" and some for military and other purposes,—in all, over \$30,000. Not a dollar of the appropriation has been spent for the object intended, except some small amounts paid as a bonus

There is in fact no evidence of action, nor any hope of action in the wake of the evasive Ministerial reply. It is indeed also to be desired that action in respect to the population, as also in the domain of the press that Hawaiians could not fail "to apprehend at its true value," a distinction made in respect to the view of Kamehameha IV, that he meant only "sanitary reform and not the extermination of the races and cognate people. This negative attitude and

mercy of God, that this country has been saved from diseases, which probably a Hindu immigration might have introduced. (3) An American missionary, dismissed of the great Malay Archipelago, (4) as a "Will of the Wisp" is in keeping with the spirit and honesty of men, who could consent to the squandering of over \$20,000 of an Indian's money on jobs to accommodate some influence or a friend, and yet could not appreciate the expenditure of one or two thousand dollars in the thorough personal investigation of the vast field of inquiry, which contains over thirty millions of brown people, who are to the Hawaiian, and from whose population might be derived, even although Queensland, which is now going, in quest of Chinese laborers for her sugar fields, because she looks to Britain for her permanent population.

But meaner than all is the sting,—this insult accorded to the missionaries.

to the others and promises from those who have professed to be able to cure the disease. The others thought that they could "introduce a people that by amalgamation would regenerate the Hawaiian race." There is an insult to all the signers of the address, in this reference to the proposition to "introduce a people and suppose zany, and pronounced such by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who signs the reply, and also in referring to the others of an ignorant Hindu practitioner, who could not give a license, and pronounced a charlatan by the Board of Health. But the insult and fling were especially aimed at the one proposing to regenerate the Hawaiian people and this insult was made by the same party, and on account of his fearlessness in showing the worthlessness of perfunctory officials, such as

Yet after all this paltry and unworthy sneer, memorialists are requested "to assist the government" and the legislature "with practical suggestions" for the recuperation of the country, this misunderstanding the alleged fact, that in respect to this country, "every Hawaiian Legislature and Cabinet has so far unfortunately failed." And it is well that intelligent memorialists, who owe some gratitude to Hawaii, for advantages acquired in the country should do so. But how? Shall they continue to furnish plans and suggestions to incompetent men, who being led by some jealous and intermeddling influence, shall some day fully realize that a scheme whose successful rejection would have been

part information to a set of men without an idea or a hope, and who consequently can do no more in the future than they have done in the past? And still more, shall they continue to strengthen the hands of men notorious as having no heart to guard the honor of the King or to maintain the independence of the country? Forbid it indeed, O, poor Hawaii! that men who despise the ignorance and weakness of her people, and would sell her birth-right for mere selfish greed, should be assisted to mismanage still more a

historical, and all true people of those ideas should assist with "practical suggestions" both government and legislature, "so that the resources of this kingdom may not be squandered in those schemes which are put forward with the most confidence and boldness." They should assist to prevent the squandering of eighty per cent of revenue on salaries, whilst only twenty per cent is devoted to internal improvement. They should help to check the great leak for "superfluous expenditure" on the Government. They should assist to prevent the squandering of public money on unproductive steamships, although a good one is a great desideratum.

And now in conclusion, the writer will say that this is sorry work, to expose our nakedness and to denounce incompetency. He took part in a memorial intended as earnest advice, and not as an attack.

written reply in vindictive spirit. We who would strive for the country, are so few, have need of union. There is a hope in this Archbishop that invites us. Her future must not be measured by the breadth of her lands. She should stretch out her husbandry throughout the seas. And we who have souls, cultured by the ages, should prepare for our centennial,—the centennial of discovery. And what shall we have to offer then to the gaze of the world? What sign of progress,—what evidence of the fulfilment of our mission?

3 Hindu immigration and colonization have been successfully tried in the Mauritians, Trinidad, and Demerara. The late Charles Kingsley, in an interesting work entitled "Atlast, a Christmas, in the West Indies," gives an account of various

4 or the population of Malaysia about 17,000,000 are under the suzerainty of the government of Netherlands, India. Other 13,000,000 are independent, or under British protection. Further to the latter populations, the island of Singapore, at first uninhabited, has been filled with people in a short space of time. There are industries agricultural and non, remote from Singapore who would if brought here become

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